

West Virginia's Debt.

It will surprise our West Virginia friends to find out at this late date that they are the only genuine unadulterated republicans, and that General Mahone intends to pay all of Virginia's debt except what her daughter justly owes. The fact is that the daughter thinks she was badly treated when fifteen millions of the debt were assigned to her, seeing that, according to her mode of reckoning, she owed only one million or less. The daughter claims that all the assets were still in Virginia, or, rather, that Virginia still holds on to all the railroads, asylums, canals, and, &c., &c., to pay for which the money now owing was borrowed, and that when West Virginia is credited with all, which she is entitled to credit she owes, instead of fifteen millions in 1871, now grown to twenty-four millions in 1882, not more than one million in all.

But according to the claims now put forth by at least some of the Readjusters West Virginia not only owes the twenty-four millions of dollars due by her under the assignment of 1871, but much more. Here are two paragraphs, copied from the Cincinnati Commercial, which are in substance exactly the same as paragraphs which have appeared in hundreds of other northern journals. We quote:

"General Mahone has prepared a bill for presentation in the Virginia Legislature for settlement of the State debt, but it is figured out at \$21,957,477, including interest. The bill is based upon the principle that West Virginia should pay one-third of the total debt and a corresponding share of interest."

"The (Mahone) bill is based upon the principle that in public debt the indebtedness follows the territory, and that therefore West Virginia, set off from Virginia and made an independent State, ought in justice to bear its proportion of that part of the State debt which was contracted before the separation, and of the interest, whether paid by Virginia or unpaid, which has accrued since the separation. West Virginia having paid nothing since it became a State."

How carefully the northern mind is tutored to believe that the Debt-Payers of Virginia desire to make this State pay the whole debt, whereas the fact is that they themselves assigned to West Virginia ten years ago much more than the latter's share, according to the testimony of every West Virginian we ever heard speak on the subject, or whose views on the subject we ever read.

Read, too, ye West Virginians, what the Readjuster organ in this city says: "Moreover, the division of 1871 allowed West Virginia credit for one third of all the redemptions and payments of principal and interest made by this State from the period that the territory comprised in West Virginia practically ceased to be a part of Virginia to 1871, and when all, or nearly all, such payments and redemptions should have been exclusively credited to this State upon her two thirds of the debt of 1861."

Here is the same idea that enough of the debt has not been assigned to West Virginia, though, as we have said, the fifteen millions assigned to her in 1871 have grown to twenty-four millions. Here is richness for you. We leave it to ARCHIE CAMPBELL, GOVERNOR MATTHEWS, SENATORS CAMDEN and DAVIS, and General Mahone's friends in West Virginia, to settle this little matter amongst themselves. Certainly nothing could be more unjust than the attempt to prove that West Virginia owes any part of the debt not assigned to her in 1871. As we have said, she claims that she owes even now not more than a million of dollars.

A Warning to Virginia from West Virginia.

We said yesterday that repudiation in Virginia's bill would not stop where RIDDLEBERGER'S bill draws the line. After writing the article containing that prediction we received the following letter. It comes out squarely for out-and-out repudiation, and the author signs his name to it:

[For the Dispatch.]

The Virginia Readjusters.

Allusion is frequently made by the politicians of Virginia to the obligations of West Virginia to pay her third of the Virginia State debt.

While the politicians of West Virginia answer by claiming that the money expended by the Commonwealth was not, except a very small portion, expended within the present territorial limits of the State of West Virginia, and therefore West Virginia should pay nothing, as a proposition of law, these facts cannot sustain the position.

As a corporation is liable for the whole corporate debt when its lines and limits are severed by law after the debt is contracted (and, in case of a corporation at least, each new line is liable for the whole debt), so a State, though severed by law into two or more States, is liable in the whole for the debts existing at the time of the severance, and therefore each subdivision is liable for a pro rata proportion of the whole debt.

There may be some who are already cutting their teeth on the proposition that the State itself, and not as to the creditors, may be true that where a sovereignty is dismembered the territory lost to the sovereignty is not liable for any part of the debt. The reason is apparent. But this rule does not apply in the United States, for the Constitution provides for the dismemberment of the States, &c.

Conceding, then, that West Virginia is bound for one third of the debt, her creditors had as well know once for all that we do not mean to pay one dollar. We do not mean to depopulate the State, nor to break down our schools, and drive from our territory the remnant of heroes whose fathers proclaimed "Millions for defense, not a cent for tribute." We do not mean to bow down in the dust as we were wont to do in the days of our grand Commonwealth. "Sie Semper Tyrannus."

They who lend money to a sovereignty do so with the full knowledge of international law, and the principles of that higher equity that knows no technicalities, and is out of the contingencies of war, pestilence, or famine. Hence where either of those casualties supervenes, the State is so far released from the debt as may be necessary to preserve the independence, comfort, and happiness of her people. No State ought to allow any obligation to stand which will affect her people in these particulars. And so with an individual. We are not yet reduced to the miserable woe, starvation, and horror of the poor peasants of Turkey and Egypt, nor do we propose to be. They are sinking in barbarism and squalor, and starving, too, under the glitter of the bayonets of modern creditors. We have not yet come to that, and we do not wish to.

Hence when a party was organized in Virginia the tendency of which was to repudiation they in this State—and there are many—who entertain these views could not sympathize with it, and we could but see with the deepest regret that the so-called Debt-Payers would, by their unpractical aims and poetic sentimentality, turn the State over to be heeded and humiliated, socially, politically, morally, by a motley union of the most ignorant and vicious negroes, adventurers, and pot-house politicians, mixed up with but overwhelming many true and noble men. Such has been the result. Such would be the result here should the Democratic party be so foolish

as to pledge itself to the payment of any portion of the debt.

To sustain civilization, law, order, and decency in Virginia, the Democratic party there, so called, should vote against repudiation. If they do not, the men of that State—true men of a noble, heroic ancestry—will see themselves cast out of her councils, and become the political serfs of negroes, adventurers, and a greedy set of fourth-rate politicians; the juries infamous, their courts imbecile and corrupt, their law-makers vile, and, in time, all society tainted and contaminated.

Virginia and the States of the South must preserve their civilization, must keep the States under the control of the better portion of the people, at all hazards and at whatever cost, and by whatever means.

I learn that some of the most prominent and ablest attorneys in a ring, and persons ready to do anything for money, have taken a very large portion of the bonds at the dollar (and I will say a like ring has been formed in West Virginia). These persons are well able to fund these bonds in 3 per cents, and this may account for their love for the people, particularly for the poor, ignorant, tolling blacks, and for their noble effort to so control legislation as to drive the population of the State away and replace it with the serfs and starvelings from Europe, who will cut out the blacks as the red foxes cut out the gray; for the moment the debt is funded in 3 per cents the bonds that cost these patriots less than thirty cents on the dollar will be worth par, and some of these patriots will realize a profit in one hour of \$100,000. Why, even a free negro ought to have sense enough to stand against such patriotism as this, and the white inhabitants of the land ought to rise up and demand the immediate repudiation of the entire debt.

JOHN S. SWANN.

Charleston, W. Va., January 9, 1882.

A representative of the Post met Mr. Reed, one of Galt's counsel, last evening in the lobby of the Riggs House, and to the question, "How do you like Judge Cox's exposition of the law bearing upon Galt's case as enunciated from the bench at this afternoon?" Mr. Reed said: "I am most certainly satisfied—entirely satisfied—with Judge Cox's views of the law in the case." Mr. Reed's answer was made in a tone that indicated that he meant what he said.—Washington Post.

We have read the full report of Judge Cox's opinion, and endorse what Mr. REED says. The Post does the same editorially. If GALT should be found guilty he cannot say it was because Judge Cox did not do justice as between him and the Government. If the charge to the jury, however, shall be like the opinion before us, we shall expect a hung jury. We do not censure Judge Cox. We only state facts.

From Frelinghuysen, Folger, and Brewster to Howe is a step down.—New York Herald.

Why? Because FRELINGHUYSEN'S home is in New Jersey, FOLGER'S in New York, and BREWSTER'S in Pennsylvania, whilst Howe's is in the West. More provincialism, that's all.

We are indebted to the publisher, MR. PATRICK KEENE, for a little pamphlet entitled, "Facts and Figures concerning the General Assembly of Virginia, 1881-1882, and principal State officers, including brief Biographical Sketches of the Members." It is a convenient little pamphlet. The first man who picked it up in our office said he was going to buy a copy.

We shall reproduce as soon as we can the article on "Education" sent to us by our old friend "around the corner," though we well know that he himself realizes that he is waging a hopeless war.

We return thanks to MESSRS. A. S. ABELL & Co. for a copy of the "Baltimore Sun Almanac of seventy-six pages, 1882."

New Novel.

Bob Dean; or, "Our Other Border." By MR. EMMA NELSON. HOOVER, of Austin, Texas. Philadelphia: E. CLAXTON & Co. Austin, Texas: A. K. HAWKES, 1882.

For sale by J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH. Price, \$1.50.

Abundant Ice Harvest, but Increased Price.

There is evidently an abundance of ice already gathered in the North to supply the country; indeed, there was enough carried over from the past season for that purpose. Yet the fact that most of the ice-houses throughout the State were filled during the recent cold snap will have much to do with regulating the price of ice during the coming summer. As the subjoined article indicates, ice will be higher next season:

The Kennebec Reporter of January 7th, of Gardiner, Me., where a number of large ice-houses are situated, says that during the week the weather has been very cold, and everything indicated that the "season" had indeed set in in good earnest, and in case of a continuation at least, each new line is liable for the whole debt, so a State, though severed by law into two or more States, is liable in the whole for the debts existing at the time of the severance, and therefore each subdivision is liable for a pro rata proportion of the whole debt.

There may be some who are already cutting their teeth on the proposition that the State itself, and not as to the creditors, may be true that where a sovereignty is dismembered the territory lost to the sovereignty is not liable for any part of the debt. The reason is apparent. But this rule does not apply in the United States, for the Constitution provides for the dismemberment of the States, &c.

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An "Independent" Fizzle.

The New Baltimore paper, the Times, came out as usual yesterday, although it had been seized by a sheriff the night before. Only half the paper was set up, the rest being a reproduction of the issue of the day before. The editor, Mr. Hazleton, assigned his interest in the paper to Mr. Milburn, who was acting as business manager. The issue of the paper will be continued in the hope of recovering the money that has already been sunk in the concern. The Times was to be an independent paper. The method of starting it was certainly "independent." Everything was there except the "stamps."—Washington Republican.

A New York man who obtained fifty cents by false pretences was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. At this rate the New Jersey embezzlers of millions need not to possess as many lives as cats, and each of the length of Methuselah's, in order that the full measure of justice might be meted out to them, unless, perchance, in these later days, the penalty for crime should be in the inverse ratio of its enormity.—Boston Herald.

BURNETT'S COCAINE promotes a vigorous and healthy growth of the hair. It is used by the hairdressers of the world, and has never failed to arrest its decay.

Use Burnett's Flavoring Extracts—the best.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1882.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock P. M. by the president pro tem, Prayer by Rev. Dr. Dashiell, of the Episcopal Church.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

Senate Bills: For the protection of the game of Mecklenburg county. Authorizing the town of Goodson to issue bonds for the purpose of retiring certain outstanding bonds and to provide for payment of the same.

To amend the law in relation to the jurisdiction of Justices.

For making or repairing division fences between co-terminous land-owners in the counties of Alleghany, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, and Rockbridge.

To provide against the violation of the Sabbath day by steamboat and railroad companies.

To amend the law as to remedy by motion on certain bonds taken or given by officers (with amendment).

House Bills: Authorizing the payment of certain costs and expenses incurred by the State in the litigation for escheated property in Richmond.

To amend the charter of the town of Berryville, in the county of Clarke.

INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. LOVELL: Bill to incorporate the Virginia Press Association.

By Mr. POWELL: Bill to establish a ferry or bridge across the Rappahannock river at or near the town of Falmouth.

By Mr. ATKINSON: Bill to amend and reenact section 2 of an act entitled an act to incorporate the Richmond and Southwest Railroad Company.

By Mr. RIDDLEBERGER: The new debt bill.

By Mr. HALE: To change the name of the Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio Railroad Company and to amend and reenact section 1 of an act entitled an act to incorporate the Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio Railroad Company.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: Petition against the passage of the amendment to the Norfolk charter in relation to the police commissioners.

By Mr. RICE: Bill to provide a new charter for the city of Portsmouth, and to repeal all acts in conflict therewith.

By Mr. ATKINSON: Bill to amend and reenact section 8 of chapter 174 of the Code of 1873, in relation to trustees.

By Mr. WILCOX: Bill to revise the laws relating to the inspection of tobacco and warehouse charges, and to the consignees.

By Mr. J. R. WINFIELD: Bill to establish a Department of Agriculture for the State.

By Mr. JONES: Bill to incorporate the Staunton-River Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the city of Norfolk in relation to the Police Board—ayes, 22; noes, 12.

To authorize the trustees of Black-Lick Methodist Church South to sell and convey certain real estate, &c.

Authorizing the city of Norfolk to issue its bonds for the purpose of retiring and refunding certain bonds now outstanding.

To amend the charter of the town of Berryville, in the county of Clarke.

To loan fifty stand of arms and four swords to the principal of the Augusta Male Academy.

Authorizing the payment of certain costs and expenses incurred by the State in the litigation for escheated property in Richmond.

DANVILLE RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

On motion of Mr. WALKER, the patron, the bill providing for the payment of the indebtedness of the Danville Railroad Company to the State was laid on the table.

Mr. WALKER said that he was not ready to-day to go forward with the consideration of the bill.

STENOGRAPHER.

The resolution proposing to rescind the resolution heretofore adopted providing for the appointment of stenographer came up, and was under discussion when Mr. RIDDLEBERGER moved to take up the special order—the coupon-killer No. 2. Agreed to.

By Mr. RIDDLEBERGER'S bill to provide for the more efficient collection of the revenue, &c. (forbidding officers to receive anything but coin and paper currency for taxes), was passed—ayes, 22; noes, 15—a party vote.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR, &c.

House resolution for the election of Auditor, Treasurer, &c., and certain judges to fill vacancies, and debate took place, was communicated, and was taken up, on motion of Mr. WOOD.

Mr. WALKER moved to include the Judge of the Sixth circuit.

Mr. WALKER withdrew his amendment.

Mr. LOVETSTEIN moved to strike out Penitentiary Storekeeper, with the view of first determining upon the advisability of abolishing the office.

Mr. WOOD opposed the motion at this stage, but he would vote for a bill abolishing the office.

The matter was further discussed by MESSRS. BAILEY, KONEIL, TURMAN, and RIDDLEBERGER, and debate took place, in which the economic propensities of the two parties were compared.

The amendment of Mr. LOVETSTEIN was rejected—ayes, 14; noes, 21.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. ROUSEL offered resolutions of respect to Colonel George Wythe Mumford, which were adopted.

A number of bills and resolutions were here offered.

The Senate adjourned in respect to the memory of Colonel Mumford.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at 12 o'clock—Speaker FOWLER in the chair. Prayer by Rev. P. A. Peterson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following:

A communication from the Auditor of Public Accounts, in response to a resolution, giving the amount of money paid out during the past year to named soldiers, &c., as compensation for artificial limbs not furnished, and the number of applications now on file. Ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Superintendent of Public Printing, in response to a resolution, as to the cost of printing the Acts of Assembly. Referred to the Committee on Printing. (The estimated cost will be about \$2,000.)

A communication from the Board of Immigration, in response to a resolution, transmitting certain information relative to the operations of the Board. Referred to the Committee on Immigration.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

From Committee on Asylums and Prisons:

A bill to legalize payments heretofore made by the Auditor to the lunatic asylums, and appropriating certain other moneys.

From Committee on Counties, Cities, and Towns:

A bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Albemarle county to borrow money.

A bill to appropriate a part of the globe fund in the county of Northampton to build a poorhouse.

A bill to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Isle of Wight county to borrow money, and issue bonds therefor, for the purpose of building a bridge over Pagan creek.

A bill to amend the 3d section of the charter of Potomac, in the county of Prince William, so as to create said town a separate school district.

A bill amending chapter 271 of the Acts of 1879-80, incorporating the town of Middleburg, in the county of Frederick.

A bill to incorporate the town of Brentsville, in the county of Prince William.

From the Committee on Asylums and Prisons:

A bill authorizing and directing the Directors of the Central Lunatic Asylum to contract for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the colored insane of the State.

A bill to reorganize the Lunatic Asylums and the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions of the State.

A bill to repeal an act for the protection of sheep in the county of Powhatan. Reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Mining.

A bill to authorize and empower C. D. Carter to sell the unsold lands of Dale Carter, deceased, and convey title to lands, chasers thereof, and to convey title to lands sold before December 31st. Reported from the Committee for Courts of Justice with a recommendation that it do not pass.

A bill to suppress duelling in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and to punish persons engaging therein. Reported from the Committee for Courts of Justice.

A bill to regulate the holding of county courts when the Judge of the court is unable to hold the same. Reported from the Committee for Courts of Justice.

A bill authorizing the trustees of the Presbyterian church at Martinsville, Henry county, to sell and purchase property. Reported from the Committee for Courts of Justice.

A bill to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons and to protect assemblies met for the worship of God. Reported from Committee for Courts of Justice.

A bill to amend the trustees of the Presbyterian church in the town of Jonesville, Lee county, to make sale of certain property belonging to said church, and for other purposes. Reported from Committee for Courts of Justice.

INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. PAIGE: A bill to authorize the trustees of the Berkeley, Henry county, to borrow money and to execute one or more deeds of trust to secure the same.

By Mr. TINSLEY: A bill to prescribe the time for holding the terms of the Eighth judicial circuit.

By Mr. KELLAM: A bill to provide a charter for the town of Onancock, in the county of Accomac.

By Mr. SKINNER: A bill authorizing the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and congregation at Staunton to borrow money and to execute deeds of trust.

By Mr. GIBBS: A bill to amend and reenact section 1 of an act entitled an act to incorporate the Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio Railroad Company.

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By Mr. REVERCOMBE: A bill to permit defendants in criminal cases to testify in their own behalf.

By Mr. MAYO: A bill to amend and reenact the 24th section of chapter 40 of the Code of 1873, as amended by an act approved February 27, 1880, in relation to the Auditor's power to adjust old claims.

By Mr. BOARD: A bill to submit to the voters of Roanoke county the question as to the sale of intoxicating liquors therein. (A petition in favor of the passage of such a law accompanied the bill.)

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS.

By Mr. FOWLER: A petition from citizens of Nottoway county in relation to the fence law.

By Mr. DICKENSON: A joint resolution fixing upon Monday the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock, for the election of certain State officers and county judges. Adopted.

By Mr. LEE: Resolutions in regard to the death of George Wythe Mumford, and providing for a committee to draft suitable resolutions of respect. Adopted.

The CHAIR appointed the following committee: MESSRS. LYONS, HANGER, DUFF GREEN, STUBBS, and SCOTT of Fauquier.

BILLS PASSED.

Senate Bill No. 15, to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Alleghany county to borrow money for certain purposes.

Senate Bill No. 48, to change the time for holding the terms of the Circuit Court of Bedford county.

House Bill No. 55, to provide for repairing the Governor's mansion and appropriating money therefor.

TO AMEND A TOWN CHARTER.

House Bill No. 29, to amend the act approved March 3, 1879, entitled an act to amend the charter of the town of Lovettsville, in the county of Loudoun, &c., came up on its second reading. The bill was favored by MESSRS. FARM (its patron), FARMER, and LAY, and opposed by MESSRS. SCOTT, of Fauquier, PLASTER, and LYONS. After some discussion the House refused to order the bill to be engrossed by the following vote: Ayes, 44; noes, 45.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the House adjourned in accordance with the resolution of Mr. LYONS.

The Tobacco-Inspection Laws.

To the Editors of the Dispatch:

We notice that the everlasting "tobacco-inspection" laws are again up before the Legislature for amendment. Our impression is that there are no persons in the United States who have tobacco-inspection laws, and strange to say, that almost all the complaints about the improper or supposed unfair inspections come from bayers who buy in the two States referred to.

The Governor of one of the two States said he had tobacco inspectors in his office, and that he would yield a fine income; but having been run, we think, as a "political machine," such warehouses for the past two years, if not longer, have brought a debt on the State. Is it possible that the planners of Virginia are such idiots that they can sell their tobacco without having to call in some one appointed by the Governor to inspect such tobacco? Surely a planter having sense enough to buy horses and mules and to make a crop of tobacco ought to have sense enough to know how to sell it. Now, in case of our country, or in case of one of them, what is a sampler of tobacco, or what are some of such samplers? That we will try and explain. Remember that all of the tobacco warehouses in Virginia are private warehouses except the Public warehouse, in Richmond. Well, the Governor appoints samplers for such private warehouses, and one would suppose that all their duties were confined to "sampling and inspecting tobacco" sent to such warehouses. Let it be known to all the world that some of such samplers are nothing more than nearly regular commission merchants. They are large sellers of tobacco, and a commission of 2 per cent. They will to a good customer make advances, and some of them are actually engaged in the selling of cotton on commission. The idea is that one who "samples and inspects" a thing is an officer who is unbiased between the seller and buyer of the thing so inspected. This is the case with a large seller of the very article he has "sampled and inspected," don't you see his position has become valueless to the buyer? We would like for some of the long-headed business-men in the Legislature to name a single sampler of Virginia tobacco, and possibly Maryland, that would pass a law, or has a law, which would permit a State sampler and inspector of an article to be, in the broad open day, a large buyer or seller of the very article he is inspected (whether on his own account or on account of some one else). If such inspection is worth anything, it is used on the idea of one who had no interest and who had no motive to act otherwise) as perfectly impartial as between the seller and buyer. What we wish to make ridiculous is, that Virginia should have "samplers and inspectors of tobacco" at the warehouses of private parties, and that such samplers and inspectors should have no other duty than being favored tobacco commission merchants, and to do a general cotton and other commission business if they saw fit. Now, some of them, we know, have not desired, and have refused to solicit and receive, consignments other than tobacco. If the real object of tobacco inspection is to protect the State, it seems to us that such planters should have the privilege to say whether they desired their tobacco inspected by a State inspector or not. To accomplish the latter purpose let the owners of the private

warehouses in Virginia run them as they see fit, except as is herein afterwards mentioned.

To satisfy every planter who might want his tobacco sampled and inspected by a State officer, let the Legislature confer on the Governor the power to appoint as many tobacco inspectors in every town or city in the State as he may choose, who, when requested so to do, shall "sample and inspect" any tobacco that a planter or any one else (who may be the owner) wishes sampled and inspected—the party having such tobacco sampled and inspected to pay such sampler and inspector the fees for so doing. There are many planters who would not give a fig that any State officer should ever see their tobacco, while there may be others who suppose they can't get justice unless a State inspector samples it. Such a bill as suggested would give every one the privilege of calling in a State sampler if he so desired, while it would not force others to go to an expense they could not see any sense in. We do not wish to cast the slightest reflection on any State inspector in the State, for some of them we know and respect highly. It is not against them but against the ridiculous laws which have, and we fear will still exist, about the sampling and inspecting of tobacco. Cotton-planters, wheat-growers, peanut-makers, and others, can manage their own business without having guards, as it were, and hope the life of us we don't see why tobacco planters could not do the same. We know that there are a "heap" of folks wanting an office for "political services rendered," but we hope such officers will not be forced on people who don't want services. "Political public" will willingly, on being called upon, protest any note not paid in bank. Let an inspector or sampler of tobacco have authority only to inspect or sample such tobacco as he may be asked to do. A bill of that sort would soon convince the world that sampling and inspecting tobacco wasn't an office worth asking for. Some people think Virginia is an "old fogey." Such people ought by all means to go forwiping out the most old-fogy law that the State was ever cursed with.

We fear there are now so many hungry office-seekers that even our liberal Legislature will be very loth to break away from some of the "resolutions of '88 and '89" (if not an earlier date than that). If, however, the planters of tobacco, and the owners of the private warehouses in the State can stand a little more of fogeyism, we can cure it; but we hope the day is not far distant when our Legislature will